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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PEACH TREE INSECT.

MR FESSENDEN—Although much has been written respecting the insect which attacks the roots of our peach trees, it may not be amiss to remind your readers that this is the time to guard against a succession of the evil. The works in which this insect is described may not be accessible to all; a short account, therefore, of what is known respecting it, is offered to you for publication in your useful paper.

One of the first writers who described the peach tree insect, was the late Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, the celebrated botanist, and Professor of Natural History, in the University of Pennsylvania. In his memoir on various destructive insects,* which obtained the Magellanic premium, in 1806, from the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, this insect is called ZYGÆNA PERSICÆ. He also mentioned it to M. Lacepede, in a letter published in Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, XXII. p. 208; and this letter is quoted by Kirby & Spence, in the first volume of their Introduction to Entomology. Dr Barton had observed this insect as early as the year 1799, and mentioned it in his Fragments of Natural History, page 24, note 2d; but erred respecting the order to which it belongs.—Subsequently he corrected this error by placing it in the genus ZYGÆNA, amongst the LEPIDOPTERA, an order which contains the butterflies, hawk-moths, and moths. Linnæus would have considered it as a hawk-moth, or SPHINX; but this genus having been repeatedly subdivided, our peach-tree insect is now to be arranged in the family ZYGÆNIDÆ of Leach, and genus ÆGERIA of Fabricius. It is the ÆGERIA *exitiosa* of Prof. Say, and was scientifically described by him for Mr Worth's paper in the Journal of the Acad. Natural Sciences, vol. iii. part 1, page 216; and afterwards in the second volume of Prof. Say's American Entomology. From these works some extracts will be made, and your readers are also referred to the American Farmer, vol. vi. p. 14, 37, 334, and 401, for remarks made by Mr Wm. Shotwell, Mr Evan Thomas, Jr., Dr J. Smith, and Mr Reuben Haynes.

The presence of this insect is detected by the oozing of gum from the trunk, close to the ground, and if this be removed, together with a small portion of the bark, the larva will be exposed, lying next to the wood, and curved laterally in a crescent form. I have taken them from the trees in February, of various sizes, and in full vigor. This grub or more properly caterpillar, is of a reddish white colour, with a brown head, 16 legs; and has the body covered with a few minute hairs.—Mr Worth says, that 'it commences its operations about the last of September, entering the tree a little below the surface of the ground, where the bark is tender; it cuts through the bark, passes downwards into the root, then returns upwards, and reaches the surface by the beginning of June following.' It feeds on the *liber*, or inner bark, and on the *alburnum* or new wood, and thus interrupts the returning sap vessels, causing the tree to bleed; and the gum to ooze at the wound.

After it has ceased feeding, the caterpillar constructs a cocoon of a brown colour, and oblong oval shape, composed of castings of the bark cemented by glutinous, silky fibres. In this it takes on the chrysalis form, and remains till near the middle of July. Some cocoons, however are formed successively later, and the chrysalis state is, of course, proportionably protracted. After repeated efforts the chrysalis perforates its cocoon at the upper end, and contrives, by means of several bands of teeth which arm its back, and the spires which surround its tail, to thrust itself about half way out of the cocoon: the skin then bursts on the head, and the perfect insect extricates itself from its slough.

The two sexes differ exceedingly from each other; so much so, as at one time to have deceived Dr Barton. He having first described this insect, the name which he has imposed has the priority, and must be retained.

ÆGERIA *persicæ*, male—wings transparent, margin and nervures dark blue; body, steel blue; tail bearded, the beard tipped with white; legs blue, with the joints golden yellow. Female—steel blue; anterior wings opaque, posterior ones, except the margins and nervures, transparent; body with a saffron coloured band across the middle. Length of the body about 3 quarters of an inch. The female is much more robust than the male.

This insect I first obtained in the perfect state in July 1823, and sent a description of it to Hon. JOHN LOWELL. It is a remarkable coincidence that the name which I then gave it, is the same as that given by Dr Barton, although I was then unacquainted with his account of it. I also obtained a specimen of the male from an excrescence on the trunk of a cherry tree, and have frequently observed the larvæ in those tubercles which deform the limbs of that tree.

The females deposit their eggs in the month of August on the trunk of the peach tree, near the root; the eggs are soon hatched, and the larva immediately penetrate beneath the bark. Some eggs are laid as late as the last of September.

The precautions which I would recommend are to remove the earth around the roots, carefully to search it and the trees for any cocoons or larvæ which may exist there, which should be crushed or burned. This operation should be commenced early in this month. Then cover the trunk with the common composition, or wash, and surround it with coarse paper, such as is used for sheathing, and which is manufactured from junk, or old cordage. This is to be properly secured by strings of Canton matting, and should extend two or three inches below the surface of the ground and 6 or 7 inches above it. Mortar may now be placed round the roots so as to confine the paper, and prevent access beneath it, and the remaining cavity filled with fresh loam. The strings may be removed after the winter commences; in the spring the tree should again be searched for any of the larvæ which may have escaped at first, and the application of composition and loam be renewed.

In getting out the caterpillar we should be sparing in the use of the knife; a piece of wire will often answer the purpose quite as well, and does not wound the bark.

Mr Worth recommends, besides searching in July for the insect, to surround the trunk with tow, or a strip of hide with the hair on, six inches wide, the hair side next the tree, but turned over at top, and the skin covered at the bottom with earth. The bandage to be removed about the middle of September, and the tree to be brushed with soft soap or lime-wash. He suggests that a decoction of tobacco, or even hot water, might answer. Mr W. mentions other remedies which have been proposed, such as tanner's bark, and flour of sulphur placed round the roots; boxing the trunk, and filling with ashes, sand, &c.; hilling the earth around it in summer, laying bare the roots in winter; but states that most of these methods are ineffectual from being applied at improper times; and that the covering and subsequent exposure of the roots is decidedly injurious.

Mr Gilliams derived great advantage from placing cinders of coal ashes around the roots, after the earth had been removed. This plan has been found very beneficial to the trees of a friend of mine in this vicinity.

Mr Skinner recommends cleaning the trees, and then putting a layer of lime-mortar half an inch thick around them.

Mr Thomas removed the earth down to the lateral roots, coated the trunk with a composition made of two parts of fresh cow dung, and one part of leached ashes, to every gallon of which are to be added a handful of ground plaster, and water enough to form the whole into a thick paste.—Over this coat is to be wound a strip of canton matting, from six to twelve inches in width, one half of which is to be above and the other beneath the surface of the ground.

Mr Thomas says that there are two periods in each year assigned for the production and re-production of these insects. The eggs deposited in July producing the perfect insect towards the end of October; and the eggs which these leave on the trees produce larvæ in April, which accomplish their final transformation in July. Hence he recommends searching the trees about the end of April or the beginning of September. From my own observation I find, that, in this part of the country, although there are several broods produced by a succession of hatches, there is but one rotation of metamorphoses consummated within a year. Hence larvæ of all sizes will be found throughout the year, although it appears necessary that all of them, whether more or less advanced, should pass through one winter before they appear in the perfect state.

THADDEUS W. HARRIS.

Milton, August 12, 1826.

* Dr Mease has published an extract from this Memoir.

SORREL.

MR FESSENDEN—In the "Economical Memoranda" of the N. E. Farmer, of July 14, I notice the following—"Lime will destroy sorrel. Sorrel is acid; lime is an alkaline earth; ergo the latter will destroy the former."

Pardon me for doubting the correctness of this

inference,* as I do also a similar one, which, three years since, I heard the then President of the Hillsborough Agricultural Society undertake to support in an address at their annual meeting.

He stated, that green manure was productive of sorrel; and his argument in proof of it may, in substance, be correctly reduced to the following syllogism, or more properly, perhaps, sophism.—Green manure is sour; sorrel is acid; therefore the former will be productive of the latter. To obviate this effect of green manure, he recommended that it should be summered over and treated largely with ashes, lime, &c. which would completely destroy its sourness; and also give it a more absorbing quality, particularly of *nitre from the atmosphere*. You will agree with me, that the above theory encourages a too common error in husbandry.

We are often told by you, and other scientific writers on agriculture, and we cannot be too often reminded of the fact, that manure is greatly wasted by exposure to sun and rain, or by suffering its gasses to escape before it is committed to the earth. Such a practice is as absurd, as would be that of a cook who should keep the yeast till effervescence had ceased, or destroy its acidity by pearl-ashes, and after the fixed air had escaped, attempt to make light bread.

That green manure will introduce more weeds into the field than old, will not be denied, as the heat generated by effervescence is wanting to destroy their seeds; but this fact can scarcely be considered an objection to its use, by the good husbandman, who knows the benefit of the plough and hoe, and is willing to use them.

Sorrel may, undoubtedly, be introduced this way; but do we find it the common weed of farm yards and manure heaps? on the contrary is it not the common growth of newly burnt lands, where grass seed had not taken?

I have lately examined the spot on which charcoal was made two years since. The burning of the coal left so many ashes, mixed with the loam, by which the pit had been covered, as to prevent the germination of seed sown on them the succeeding year. Last spring I carted a portion of these to my wheat field, which at this time discovers their good effects,—and this season a large growth of sorrel has taken exclusive possession of the coal bottom.

Granting that green manure contains more acid than old, it is an evidence of its affording the more nutriment to plants, not that it would be exclusively congenial to sorrel; as the constituents of oxalic acid, the acid of sorrel, are the same as those of other vegetable acids, differing only in the degree of acidification by oxygen. Granting, too, that *lime* or *ashes* will neutralize *this acid*, it does not follow that they would prevent its reproduction,* unless applied in so large quantities as to prevent all vegetable growth.

Logical reasoning on the subject of agriculture, without a due regard to vegetable economy will often lead to incorrect conclusions.

I have above hinted at the use of *coal pit bottom* as a manure. So far as I am informed, farmers consider that these possess a quality poisonous to vegetation, and the soil, which they occupy as lost for some years. It is true vegetables will not grow on them, till they have lost a share of their alkaline property, or become incorporated with more earthy matter, but this would be the case from an equal quantity of house ashes. They probably contain more carbon in a soluble state than any other manure, which adds much to their value. For a top dressing of grass land, for spreading on wheat fields, and for making compost of materials, which are hard of solution or decomposition, these bottoms are peculiarly adapted.

I will leave to others to estimate the saving which would be made in every town and state, in which they are in great numbers, by their proper use.

Jaffrey, (N. H.) Aug. 18. H.

* *By the Editor.*—Our correspondent is welcome to doubt or deny our positions, and we will thank him to point out our errors. But we are not convinced that we were incorrect in the present instance. In "Notices to a Young Farmer," published in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, attributed to the Hon. Richard Peters, is the following passage; "Over cropping and shallow ploughing, with exhausting crops in succession, frequently cause overwhelming growths of *sorrel* to infest ill managed fields. *Lime is the only remedy;* and you will see in Lord *Dundonald's* "Connexion," &c. the good effects of lime; which destroys the sorrel, and produces the *sorreline acid*, highly friendly to wholesome and profitable vegetation. *Green* sorrel grows on fertile soils, but the *red* sorrel is a certain mark of sterility." We suppose that by "*sorreline acid*," is meant *oxalate of lime*, which is a neutral salt, composed of lime and the acid of sorrel, [oxalic acid.] When any particular substance abounds in a vegetable it may be presumed that that substance is essential to the existence of the vegetable, and as an acid is abundant in sorrel, and acids are destroyed by alkalies, it follows that alkalies will destroy sorrel.

* They will prevent its production as long as the alkaline principle predominates in the soil and no longer. Digging up sorrel by the roots will not prevent its reproduction; still no reasonable objection can be made to that mode of destroying sorrel.—Editor.

INSECT WHICH DESTROYS THE COCOONS OF SILK WORMS.

Mr Fessenden—The manufactory of silk in this country has lately excited so much attention that a few remarks respecting an insect which injures the cocoons, may be acceptable to some of your readers, and particularly to the breeders of the silk worm.

In a parcel of cocoons which a few days since, came under my observation, were many which were perforated by small holes; and these, on examination, were found to contain the *larvæ*, or grubs, of a well known beetle, called by Linnæus, Dermestes *Cardarius*. The grub is of a dark, chesnut-brown colour, thinly covered with hairs, longest towards the tail. It has six legs, armed with claws, near the head, and an unarmed, fleshy projection beneath the tail, which serves as a seventh foot. Above the tail are two minute horns directed backwards, which probably assist the insect in propelling itself within the substances on which it feeds. It has twelve eyes, six on each side of the head, and the mouth is furnished with a pair of strong toothed jaws. These little grubs devour all kinds of dead animal substances such as skins, furs, feathers, horn, dried meats, lard, &c.; and are deplorable pests in the cabinets of the anatomist and naturalist, and formidable enemies to the peltry merchant. They attack the cocoons of silk worms for the sake of the dead chrysalis they contain, and, by their perforations, destroy the continuity of the silken thread, and thus render it unfit for reeling. It is in the months of June and July that they do the greatest injury.—During the period of their existence in the grub state they moult their skin ten times, and after each moulting increase in size and voracity. The cast-off skins appear much like the grubs themselves, and will be found in great numbers where they frequent. After the last moult they cease feeding, and prepare to go into the chrysalis state. This takes place among the spoils of the materials which have nourished them. The chrysalis is white, with the eyes and some transverse bands on the back yellowish brown. The chrysalis state continues about one month, and then the perfect insect bursts from its confinement, and proceeds to fulfil its last, great function, that of providing for a succession of the species.

This Dermestes is about seven-twentieths of an inch in length, of a black colour, with the anterior half of the wing cases of a dirty yellow. It is very common in houses; is timid in its motions, and when touched, contracts its feet and antennæ and simulates death.

In order to destroy the chrysalis of the silk worm the cocoons are either baked, or scalded in boiling water. Thus the moth is prevented from being disclosed, and perforating the cocoon.—Either of these methods may be employed to destroy the grubs of the Dermestes, when cocoons are infested by them; but scalding is to be preferred. It is said that, by baking, the gum with which the silken fibre is imbued is injured, and the gloss diminished. To prevent the Dermestes from depositing its eggs on or near the cocoons, they should be enclosed in a tight box, into which a little camphor, from time to time, is to be strewed. This precaution will also be useful in repelling the clothes-moth which sometimes attacks the cocoons. T. W. HARRIS.

Milton, Aug. 10, 1826.

ENQUIRY.

Mr Fessenden—Having seen several articles in your late papers respecting the injury the Pear Trees are suffering, and also Quince Bushes, from a certain insect, apparently, and the mode of cure by extirpation of the diseased limb,—a subscriber requests information respecting the nature of an insect resembling a caterpillar which preys voraciously on the Quince Bush, the latter end of July and during the month of August,—and the most suitable remedy. S.

Brewster, August 23, 1826.

HARTFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of this Society have again offered premiums for the *three best cultivated farms.*

Since the establishment of the Society, the number of competitors for these premiums, has been respectable, and their exertions for improvement, meritorious. But as these are the highest and most honorable premiums given by the Society, it has been thought highly desirable, that the competition be increased;—and it would seem, that we are warranted to expect this, by the increased interest, which our substantial farmers manifest in

the concerns of the Society, and the increasing attention which is paid, through the County, to the leading principles of rural and domestic economy.

To effect this desirable object, however, it may be necessary to correct an erroneous impression, in regard to the principles, upon which the premiums are awarded. When engaged in viewing farms, we have sometimes noticed with regret, that the mind of the proprietor was directed, almost entirely, to a particular piece of ground, while the *farm* as such, showed marks of neglect, or mismanagement. It might be well, to encourage such exertions, by premiums given for *limited improvements*, but, by no means, for the "*best cultivated farms*." The intention of the Society appears to have been, to encourage, not changes, without regard to improvement, nor improvements, independently of their cost,—but snug, tidy, and economical farming.

In some instances, the Committee may seem, in their awards, to have deviated from this general principle, but this should not discourage our neat, plain, and prudent farmers, from engaging in the competition.

The Committee will endeavour to take into consideration every thing connected with the farm; —the buildings,—their economy and convenience —the general system pursued in the appropriation and management of the lands;—the collecting and saving of manures, with the application;—the raising and management of live stock;—domestic economy, and such other things as deserve the attention of every good farmer. And *that* will be considered the "*best cultivated farm*" which exhibits the best management, in these several particulars.

Those who intend to present their farms for inspection, will enter them, at Ripley's Coffee House, on or before Monday the 4th day of September.—The members of the Viewing Committee are requested to meet at Ripley's, on the 6th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL S. STEBBINS,
Chairman of Viewing Committee.

Fellenburgh School, Windsor, }
August 11, 1826. }

AGRICULTURAL.

It is often asserted, by farmers themselves, that *nothing can be made* by Agriculturists. That this numerous and respectable portion of our citizens, taken as a whole, do in fact make little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families, cannot be denied. But this does not prove the incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness there is reason to believe, is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy in conducting it, or to carelessness and inattention. Among the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring and tilling their lands sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one that cannot be too often brought into view, so long as the present system is pursued. Most of our farmers attempt to improve more land than what they can attend to advantageously. If they would expend all the labour and manure on one third, or at most one half the quantity of land they now do generally, they would in most instances obtain twenty-five or fifty per cent. more produce; and the danger of a total failure in their crops would be greatly lessened.

This is not theory unsupported by experience. Fortunately there are many practical proofs of it in almost every town in the State. Our soil of medium fertility, when properly dressed, will, in ordinary seasons, produce from one and a half to two and a half tons of hay per acre; from forty to sixty bushels of corn; from thirty to forty bushels of oats and other small grains, and other products in the same proportions: where the same lands, under the present system, do not yield more than half the abovementioned quantities.

But in regard to pasture lands, the difference is still greater. Little or no attention is paid by the great mass of farmers to grounds of this description—consequently their products are generally very inferior both in quantity and quality. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that from four to five acres are now usually required for pasturing one cow; whereas that quantity of land ought to afford feed sufficient for at least two. Indeed two cows have been pastured in this town, most of the time during the present season, and might have been all the time, on less than two acres. They have been and still are in the finest order, and have been deep milkers. This is a fact that has fallen under our own observation, and is fully illustrative of the point we would establish. It is granted that there are but few cows that would, with the same keeping, give the same quantity of milk. Should it be asked, why? the answer is obvious. From a want of proper attention and care, our farms are generally stocked with an inferior and degenerate breed of cattle, which actually impoverish their owners. This suggests the consideration of a second error in the present system of agriculture—the want of due attention to the breeds and qualities of domestic animals.—On this topic some remarks will be made hereafter.

[Wor. Yeo.]

DROUGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a friend who lives not far from Roanoke river.

August 2, 1826.—I resided in this country in the year 1806, which has since been called the *dry year*. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the *population* plentifully for six months; and, what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuff at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn is one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars.—A gentleman from Tennessee says, that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place. [Nat. Intel.]

COTTON.

The noble stalks, and green leaves of the Indian corn, a plant singularly beautiful in every stage of its growth, would not excite more interest among the spicy bowers of the East, than does the Cotton when it wanders into northern latitudes. Some plants are now growing in Worcester, raised from the seed, in the open air, which bid fair to bring forth a respectable product. They have attained to the height of about eighteen inches. The opening buds and the ripening pods of this shrub are provided with a curious triangular covering, formed by the closing of three leaves with margins deeply fringed, upon each other, protecting the fine flowers and the delicate filaments from cold and wet. [Nat. Ægis.]

CROPS.

The crops of hay and grain have been considerably diminished by the early drought, and, in some towns, by the grasshoppers. We are induced to believe, from the information we have received, that, the quantity of hay made and to be made, in the County of Hampshire, the present season, will not much exceed two thirds of the last year's crop. In some towns, it is said, not more than half the usual quantity of fodder will be gathered. The deficiency in rye and oats is nearly as great as in hay. Indian corn and potatoes have a promising appearance, where they have not been attacked by grasshoppers. Broomcorn looks well.

Hay from the meadows is selling in this town from $9 to $12 per ton. [Northampton Gaz.]

GREAT WHEAT CROP.

A correspondent of the St. Lawrence Gazette of the 1st inst. furnishes the following memoranda:

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in New York, who is now reaping rising of 200 acres of wheat—the sowing of 276 bushels. It is all in one field, and presents a beautiful appearance.—So luxuriant is the crop that some of the stalks are more than 6 feet high; and the whole field will average 5 feet in height. On Wednesday last, two men reaped 21 shocks of 15 sheaves each, on a piece of ground 30 rods long by 13 paces wide, which gives nearly 40 bushels to the acre. One ear of the wheat was 10 inches long, and had 90 grains, full and large. There are 52 reapers and binders in the field. At a very moderate estimate the crop will yield 30 bushels to the acre, throughout.

RAIN.

We have accounts of the late rains extending as far East as Halifax, and South as Baltimore, nearly 1000 miles; and in immense quantities; but travellers from Lower Canada, and the White Hills inform that the quantity which fell there was abundant but not extraordinary. From almost every other quarter, we have tidings of destruction to mills, dams, bridges, factories, and to buildings and property on the banks of streams and in low situations. Some roads have been rendered impassible.—We have heard of only one life being lost; and that at Sparta, Penn. where a Capt. Williams, being on his house making exertions to save it when it fell, was carried off by the torrent and perished. The quantity which fell in various parts has been variously reported.—That ascertained by rain guages varies from 9 to 18 inches; while many by estimation have made it three or four feet! The quantity which usually falls in a year averages about 32 inches. Some tribes of the vegetable kingdom in low situations have been injured; but generally the products of the earth promise a most abundant harvest. [Centinel.]

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Aurora that fine ripe apples are cried about the streets at six or seven cents the peck, delicious peaches are proportionably cheap, and excellent melons may be had for very little more than the trouble of carrying them from the market.

Captain Parry is preparing for another expedition to find the North West passage.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hunter.—Continued from page 29.

It is said that many years ago, Hale's System of English Husbandry was distributed to every parish in England and deposited in every church. Why could not a portion even of the scanty funds of this Society be devoted to select useful reprints, which accompanied with original notes directed to the diversities of soil, habits and products of the foreign countries, would lead to a safe and undeceiving knowledge? Why could not funds enough be raised to induce the Professor of Chymistry in Brown University to give in the proper season six or more lectures on the principles of his science, as applicable to Agriculture and Manufactures?—There is no doubt of his peculiar fitness for this undertaking. These lectures might be made a source of most profitable amusement to inquisitive intelligent young men, both of town and country. They would be brought together—they would cultivate those friendships so important in life—they would extinguish those miserable jealousies so apt to exist between town and country—they would associate the two interests, in truth and nature inseparably allied. They would reconcile a quarrel between brothers. This course would be productive of immeasurable good, promoting political harmony and general prosperity. The lectures of Henry delivered at Manchester, were written with a view to manufacturing; those of Davy delivered at London, to agricultural developements and improvements. The union of the two plans executed with a view to our situation and its amelioration, would be invaluable. Providence and Brown University form the very spot for beginning this laudable and feasible enterprize, and may God grant that it may find among the opulent and high minded men of the land an efficient patron, and in public opinion a spirited and undeviating support. But after all, what is there so astonishingly magnificent, or profoundly obscure in the improved Agriculture we recommend.

What is there, the germs of which nature herself and our own practice do not indicate? Is it the drill husbandry? You have had for nearly two hundred years its noblest specimen, almost peculiar to yourselves in your fields of corn; and when the Sachem's squaw exhibited to our anxious ancestors at Plymouth the mode of cultivation her tribe had followed, and with a sharp clam-shell scooped out the sandy loam and placed in the hollow two alewives on which she planted her four kernels of corn, she exemplified all that the utmost theory of Agriculture has taught. There was a supply to the land—there was a cordial to the land—it was stirred and pulverized—its subsoil sustained by the gross manure settling below—its surface was warmed, enriched and crumbled by the fermenting gasses that escaped upwards. All was done as to the first process that Sir Humphry Davy could have taught, and as to the second process, the top dressing with ashes at the springing of the blade, the utility of this was discovered by observing that those hills of corn had flourished with disproportionate and prodigious luxuriance, which had accidentally received the ashy contents of the calumet. No modern theory or practice has disproved, or can improve upon the fact.

As to rotation crops, nobody doubts their use, or misunderstands their rationale. As to soiling, every carter and wagoner that has attended market has used it, when calculating to avoid tavern prices, he has cut green corn stalks in the morning to supply when in town the wants of his horses and oxen. Translate terms—simplify principles—appeal to facts—and there is no doubt of the quick apprehensions and ready adoption of any sound practice by our intelligent yeomanry. As to the great points of shelter and enclosure, there seems to be nothing faulty in our practice. Our means are great, and our operations have been steady and successful.

There is no doubt that the stone wall on Rhode-Island proper, if calculated at the present estimate of building it, would amount to a larger sum than the marketable value of the whole fee simple of the Island. It is on the great and apparently diverse points of draining and irrigation, that we are strangely and shamefully deficient. It has been unattended to, where merely a deep double furrow down the slope of the land would drain its waters to the river or the ocean. It has been elegantly said in this place, by a master of his subject, that "water is at once the greatest enemy and the greatest friend of vegetation." In its excess and stagnation it is pernicious, and the cause of sterility. In its diffusion and gentle currency it is the greatest instrument of fertilization yet known. The principles and practice of Mr Elkinton, on the subject of draining, ought to be published and republished.* Nothing can be simpler or surer, and five or seven columns of a newspaper, stolen from ephemeral politics, might lead to incalculable national benefits. It has been suggested to me, that there is a prejudice against draining, because the severe frosts of our winters, on the dried land, unfix the roots from the soil, and throw them up unsheltered, to be winter-killed. But upon Mr. Elkinton's plan of draining, you have the command of your spring for draining or irrigation. Drain for summer; irrigate for winter.—In winter clothe and warm your land (start not at the apparent paradox,) with a blanket of water or ice. Nearly two hundred years ago, Lord Bacon, in his Natural History, in the article Vegetation, discoursing on meadow watering, declares that water acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but likewise carries nourishment dissolved in it, and defends the roots from the effects of cold. And hear what Sir Humphry Davy says, on this matter: "In very cold seasons, water preserves the tender roots and leaves of the grass from being affected by frost. Water is of greater specific gravity at 42° Farenheit, than at 32° the freezing point, and hence in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass is rarely below 40° a degree of temperature not at all prejudicial to the living organs of plants. He relates that in 1804, in the month of March, he examined the temperature in a water meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by a very delicate thermometer, the temperature of the air, at 7 o'clock in the morning, was 29° the water was frozen above the grass: the temperature of the soil below the water, in which the roots of the grass were fixed, was 43°." As to summer irrigation, we have, I believe, done little any where in the United States, and yet our climate invites to it. The necessary works are suited to our peculiar and successful genius in Mechanics. The irrigations of Italy, especially of Lombardy, and the Duchy of Milan, seem, in extent and effect, to surpass belief. The twenty miles between Milan and Lodi, are esteemed by Arthur Young as affording one of the most curious and valuable prospects in the power of a farmer to view. We have, says he, some undertakings in England, that are meritorious; but they sink to nothing, compared to these great and truly noble works. He adds, "This is one of the rides, I wish those to take who think that every thing is to be seen in England." I intended here, in regard to this very England, the alternate theme of our praise and envy, the equal reproach of our credulity and unbelief, as to agricultural improvements, to have suggested some hints and queries; but the subject extends into great nicety of detail, and unavoidably connecting itself with general topics, becomes inexhaustible.

One object, however, is so constantly urged against the esculent root system, and the sheep-rearing system, that a few words ought at any rate to be devoted to it. I refer to the severity of our winters. It must be admitted, that to the openness and mildness of the English winter, their Agriculture is highly indebted. They have seldom a season so severe but that sheep can eat the turnips on the land where they grow. Their better grass lands, winter about two sheep per acre, without hay or grain. To this you will perceive, is owing the incalculable advantages of the sheep husbandry, combined with the operation of the plough. Our efforts must be to conquer the difficulties of climate. Our winter food must of course be gathered and stored. Our flocks must be yarded with careful shelter and abundant litter. We must undergo the expense of removing the manure, for without manure it is impossible to farm. But have we not almost an adequate compensation for the mildness of the English winter, in many savings, the necessary result of the severity of our own? When we see in England sheep in wet weather trampling the turnip field, wasting more than they eat, the mud mingling with their food, themselves drenched in moisture, the cause of most of their disorders, is it not a safe calculation, that the management forced upon us by climate, has its compensations and consolation? Upon inquiry, it will be found to be admitted, that an acre of turnips housed properly, cut and served out to sheep, will go at least three times as far as if they were eaten on the land. This saving of expense is no trivial advantage; besides, the success of this system does not depend on the English turnip only, a crop for which our summers are sometimes too hot. Without neglecting their occasional use, we shall have recourse to potatoes, to carrots, always having our best friend, Indian corn, to appeal to in case of need. We must attend more to the cultivation of those plants that are improved by winter; to the ruta baga, the Scotch kale, the parsnip, and the Jerusalem artichoke. The cattle, cows and sheep, of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, are fed and fatted on parsnips; and the Jerusalem artichoke, a food that is hunted for by that epicure the hog, which is improved and imperishable by winter, is found to be the peculiar delight and rapid fattener of sheep. But I must not pursue this subject.

(To be continued.)

* Mr Elkinton's principles and mode of draining may be found in the New England Farmer vol. i. page 409.

Six black snakes were lately discovered coiled together in a field in Newton, and killed.

THE DATE AND OLIVE.

Some remarks made by us on an article in the Mobile Commercial Register in our Saturday's paper, concerning a Date tree at New Orleans, and an Olive tree at Mobile, which the Mobile Editor supposes to be the only ones in the United States, have procured us a note from an esteemed correspondent, who is also an eminent and experienced naturalist. It should seem from the information he communicates, that both the New Orleans and the Mobile folks are mistaken on these points. Our correspondent mentions that there are two Date trees, at Mr Fatio's plantation in East Florida of great age, probably coeval with the settlement of the country. He says further, that he is informed that there are several growing in the vicinity of St. Augustine. With respect to the Olive, it was long since introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States. Large quantities of the berries annually produced on Cumberland Island, in the state of Georgia, are pickled and offered for sale. Many gardens in Charleston contain Olive trees that never fail of producing fruit.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE GRAPE.

The success of the grape in this part of the Union, under proper management, is beyond all doubt,—the experiment has been made, and the proof can now be exhibited. Let any one who will take the trouble, look into the garden of Judge Smith, the late residence of Gen. Brahan, within half a mile of town, and he will be gratified beyond his highest expectation, at the richness and novelty of that interesting spectacle. We have seen in various parts of the Union, full bearing vines, but our imagination never conceived the profusion which adorns the arbors and trellises in Judge Smith's garden.

The celebrated vine at Hampton Court (England) is said to produce one ton of grapes annually.—Mr Joseph Cooper of New-Jersey, affirms that he has taken from a single vine, at one picking, 1435 pounds of grapes, and we have seen a vine in New-York, which the gentleman assured us produced more than 1000 pounds annually; but none of these vines, considering their age and dimensions, are equal to some of Judge Smith's, in point of productiveness. We will not venture an opinion of the quantity on a single vine, for fear of not being believed by those who will not take the trouble to examine for themselves, but we venture to affirm that an acre of such bearing vines would produce in one season, at the least, 1500 gallons of wine. If such a prospect is not a sufficient encouragement to cultivate the vine, neither interest, nor pride, nor a love of good things, would ever induce one to make the experiment. [Mobile Reg.]

GRASSHOPPERS.

The Poultney (Vermont) paper estimates the quantity of grasshoppers in that part of the country at 15 bushels to the acre, and states that they destroy grass, corn and potatoe tops, and strip the orchards and forest trees of their foliage. "Even the mullen is stripped to the very stalk." It is calculated that the crop of grass in Rutland county is not more than one third of the usual quantity.

We learn that the grasshoppers continue their ravages in the hill towns in this vicinity (Chesterfield, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Hawley, &c.) with increased numbers. On some farms they have swept every thing before them; and where the work of destruction has been less effectual, it is calculated that they have for some weeks devoured a greater quantity of herbage than the cattle, horses and sheep. A gentleman informs us, that riding among the grasshoppers a few days since, he dismounted and counted those that had been crushed by his horse's feet—he found in some tracks a dozen of these insects, that had been destroyed by a single step of the foot; at the same time the air was filled with them on every side. A farmer in Cummington informs us that swarms of these insects are seen flying at considerable heights in the atmosphere, and he supposes from this circumstance that they are a new species; as the customary flight of grasshoppers rarely exceeds four or five yards.

President Dwight, in his Travels in New England, describes a kind of grasshoppers similar to those of the present season; they had appeared several times in the vicinity of Bennington, Vt.—"Their voracity" he remarks, "extends to almost every vegetable; even to the tobacco plant and the burdock. Nor are they confined to vegetables. They destroy in a few hours the garments of labourers, hung up in the field, and devour the loose particles which the saw leaves on the surface of pine boards. At times, particularly a little before their disappearance, they collect in clouds, rise high in the atmosphere, and take extensive flights. Some persons employed in raising the steeple of the church in Williamstown, while standing near the vane, saw vast swarms of them far above their heads. They customarily return, and perish on the very grounds which they have ravaged." [Hamp. Gaz.]

HARVEST IN MAINE.

It is expected, that the latter harvest, in this State, will be more abundant than in any preceding year, as the rains have been very plentiful, and the soil, though hard, completely saturated. Although our crops never fail, altogether, as is the case, sometimes, in warmer climates, yet our lands require much rain to produce a strong vegetation, and when that is the case, the harvest is most rich and plentiful. [Maine Inq.]

SCHOOLS.

In 128 towns in Massachusetts, 347 persons are returned as unable to read and write. Of these 75 are in Marblehead, 50 in Adams, 39 in Mendon, 31 in Taunton, 20 in Montague, 19 in Plymouth, 16 in Harwich, 9 in Brimfield, 8 in Truro, and a few in other towns.

The expense of school books for each pupil in town schools is variously estimated by the school committees, from 20 cents to $2.50. [Hamp. Gaz.]

MAMMOTH CUCUMBER.

Mr Editor—I sent you last week an account of a Cucumber, which is growing in a gentleman's garden in this place, which was then 46 inches long. It was measured accurately this morning, and found to have grown, in one week, twenty-six inches, which makes it just six feet long. The seeds were sent by a gentleman in Ohio, to Mr Jefferson, who presented a few to the gentleman who has this large one in his garden. It is quite green, and will no doubt grow much longer.

Charlottsville (Va.) Gazette.

Good Harvest Beer.—Put 2 quarts of molasses into a keg with 10 gallons of cool water. Boil 2 ounces of allspice, 2 ounces of ginger, 2 ounces of hops and a half pint of Indian meal, in two or three quarts of water about an hour, strain into a keg while hot, add 1 pint of yeast, shake it well together, stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. The whole expense of this quantity will not exceed three shillings.

MILITIA.

The last Westminster (Eng.) Review contains an article upon our militia system which though it may be severe, is in a great measure too true. It attacks the system as unwieldy, expensive, inefficacious, and unequal in its operations: as imposing nominal duties on the rich and real burdens on the poor. The means provided for its support, says the Review, should not be a poll tax, but a tax on property: those who have most to lose should contribute the most towards the defence of the country. [Salem Gazette.]

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole the next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour:—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmer's Receipt Book.*

FOR PURIFYING CIDER.

Take a hogshead, place a wooden grate in the bottom, a cloth on the grate, then throw into the vessel fine washed *sand*, about eighteen inches deep; on the top of that, ten inches of *charcoal*; on the top of that, six or eight inches of sand, over which, place a cloth or blanket. Pour in the cider, and when it has filtered through, if it be weak, add one or two gallons of *alcohol*; then put it into a clean vessel, adding a little sweet oil to preserve it from the atmosphere, and then bung it up.—*Ibid.*

RECEIPT TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.

Rack off thirty gallons sweet cider, put in one gill fine salt, and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet for two years.—*Ibid.*

GINGER BEER.

This, when well made, is one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the most wholesome beverages that can be imagined. The subjoined receipt for producing it in high perfection, may be found useful during the summer months. Take one and a half ounces of ginger, well bruised, one ounce of cream of tartar, and a pound of white sugar. Put these ingredients into an earthen vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water; when cold, add a table spoonful of yeast, and let the whole stand till the next morning. Then skim it, bottle it, and keep it three days in a cool place before you drink. Be sure you use good sound corks and secure them with twine or wire.—*Family Receipt Book.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1826.

PREMATURE DECAY OF PEAR TREES.

When we were favoured with a communication from his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, on "a disease which has recently appeared in pear-trees" (published in the first page of our current volume,) we did not hesitate to attribute the disorder to the pernicious agency of an insect, *Scolytus Pyri*. In a matter of such moment, however, we did not think it advisable to rely on our own opinion, formed without experimental knowledge of the subject. We therefore consulted several scientific friends in this city, and called on the Hon. Mr. LOWELL, at his residence in Roxbury, in order to obtain as much information as possible, on a topic so interesting. The result of our application to Mr Lowell was, as we had reason to anticipate, prompt attention, scientific investigation, and a frank communication of his sentiments relative to the object of inquiry.

Further investigation of the causes and consequences of the malady in pear-trees, which has excited so much alarm in horticulturists, together with the light thrown on the subject by our correspondents, has led us to doubt the correctness of our first formed opinion. We now doubt whether the Scolytus Pyri can be the perpetrator of *all* the mischief which we were at first disposed to attribute to its agency. We can hardly believe that an insect, which, according to Professor Peck's account of its operations, had "eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood" of the branches of the pear tree, leaving "the alburnum or sap-wood untouched, except at its exit," could cause the sudden, and in some instances entire destruction, referred to by Gov. Lincoln. The disorder, caused by the Scolytus Pyri we *now* think is a different complaint from that which Gov. Lincoln has described. That insect leaves (or did, in the instance cited, leave) the alburnum untouched.—The alburnum, or sap-wood is the only part of the wood, which is necessary for the life and growth of the tree. The pith and heart-wood of trees, (like the horns, hoofs, nails and claws of animals,) serve for strength and security, but are not seats of vitality. Hollow trees often remain vigorous, fruitful and thrifty for years after the heart-wood has decayed, and even disappeared. If then the Scolytus Pyri confines its depredations to the pith and heart-wood of the branches, (and we have not heard of its being found, or leaving traces of its habitation in any other part) it attacks the trees where they are least vulnerable, and can hardly effect their *entire* destruction.

By the foregoing, among other reasons, we are induced to believe that this complaint in pear-trees is not a mere local, or topical disorder; but one which affects the whole vegetable, as much as gout or scurvy affects the whole animal system. In persons attacked with gout or scurvy, local complaints often first indicate the general affection and, perhaps a few withered or discoloured leaves on a single limb may be indicative and symptomatic of a disorder, which has attacked, or is about to seize on a whole tree.

In the second volume of the New England Farmer, page 324, we republished an article from the American Farmer vol. ii. page 347, with the signature "Silvanus," dated Elmwood, Jan. 1, 1821. This writer mentions a disease in pear trees, which consists "in a withering of the interior bark, especially of the limbs, appearing in spots and bars, and more extended affections of the same kind, spreading to the destruction of the individual limbs" &c. This disease he calls "Kibes," and says "hard winters with long cold springs give us good pears and leave us sound trees, whilst a warm winter and especially *a warm February, followed by a cold March destroys our trees.*" Mr Jackson, also says, [see New England Farmer, page 10, current vol.] "it will be recollected that the spring of 1825 was early, the *weather in February uncommonly warm*, so much so as to put in circulation the sap of the early fruit trees, and was followed by severe cold the last of March." Warm weather early in the season and cold weather late in the season, by Mr Jackson and by Silvanus are supposed to cause disease in pear trees. Another coincidence of opinions we will advert to. Duhamel, Silvanus, and a very judicious writer for the New England Farmer, with the signature "Cultivator," all suppose that the disorder in question does not take place in soil which is not too moist or too highly manured: the trees must in some way, be supplied with more nourishment than they can digest. Silvanus says "I know of only two sets of healthy pear trees; they have in five or seven years changed owners. In the time of the former owners, much attention was paid to them and the disease was constant. The present owners neither manure nor dig about them. In one of these I knew that the grass had surrounded them unbroken for years, and they are not only perfect but bear fruit, when all others fail—they are Bergamot. In the other set alluded to, more attention is paid, the grass is cleared away in early summer, but the shoots are permitted to grow forty feet around them in such quantity as to defy any removal but with a scythe, and these remain till next grass time—no manure is applied, and the ground naturally poor. Even the unhealthy trees have shot out new and healthy branches, since they have remained undisturbed, these facts are too plain to be misunderstood, they point out the remedy as well as the manner of the remedy's acting. The abundant juices are restrained in the first case, which is preferable, and in the latter they are partly restrained and partly diverted into young scions.

"I will mention two other facts, though not so plain, yet they confirm the above. I moved to a place where there were two very healthy pear trees, (Verge'e ise,) one was choaked as I thought with grass, the other was so surrounded with scions as scarcely to admit approach. I removed the scions, dug and manured the ground in both, and the consequence soon ensued; I lost them by Kibes. The other case that confirms these opinions and facts, was that of a gardener of my acquaintance, who was actually on the right track to save his trees, but for want of understanding the true cause of the disease he failed, he discovered that the trees which had honey suckles around them, were less liable to disease; but he supposed it were protection, and therefore manured and dug, and thus dug the grave of his fine trees.

"Let us therefore suffer our trees, after they have come near the fruit bearing period to vegetate *naturally*—they will be a little more tardy in growing up, but they will be hardy, healthy and bear well. If your grounds are already rich and loose about the trees, part of it may be removed."

That ground may be too rich for pear trees, as well as all other fruit trees there can be no doubt; and the consequence will be "Kibes," or some other disease of repletion. But we do not believe in the doctrine which inculcates the propriety of "suffering grass, shrubs or suckers to grow near the roots in order to restrain" or "divert abundant juices" as recommended by Silvanus. This would seem to us like feeding an epicure too highly for his health, and at the same time attempting to counteract the effects of a too luxuriant diet by bleeding and leeches. The better way would be that prescribed by Duhamel, according to Cultivator, (see page 26) to remove the old earth from the roots and substitute fresh soil of a poorer quality. This should be a light loam, naturally good, but not enriched by manure.

It may be asked, if the disease is caused by cold succeeding warm weather, after the sap has begun to ascend in the spring, why do we not perceive symptoms of decay or distemper, in trees affected, before about mid-summer. To this Silvanus says, "It is sometimes the middle of summer before the whole damage is developed, and some imperfect fruit forming has led those, who merely take a peep at the tree to conclude it to be done at this time."

Again it may be objected that we assign *two causes* for the same effect, which is not according to the rules of philosophizing. One of our causes is the alternation of heat and cold, the other a wet and rich soil. But the latter may be the predisposing, and the former the efficient cause.—Thus a plethoric habit may be a pre-disposing cause of apoplexy, but the immediate cause may be some act of intemperance, &c.

That the disorder is produced by an excess of sap would also seem probable from the circumstances related by Dr Fiske, (page 26 of our current volume.) That experienced and discriminating cultivator speaks of "an accumulation of vitiated sap," which "had become perceptibly sour from stagnation." The fact stated by Cultivator, page 25 points to the same cause. That gentleman, (whose scientific skill aided by practical knowledge entitles him to confidence) says, "all the trees that have been affected by the disease in my grounds, are those that grow in my vegetable garden which is regularly and well manured; and among those, the most vigorous and thrifty have suffered most. And *all* those that grow in my grass land, where they are seldom or never manured are entirely free from disease."

If the causes of the disease are as stated above, the remedies are obvious. Cut away the diseased parts some distance below any appearance of affection. If the soil be too moist, drain it or mix a dryer sort of earth with it, or both. If too rich remove a part and substitute a suitable loam. Prune but little, taking away only dead branches, such as interfere with and chafe each other, together with the suckers.

The above opinions and statements, however, may be erroneous; and if so we should be happy to correct and ready to retract them.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following communication.

PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I am inclined to think the *cause* of the mortality among pear trees is not yet discovered, though several of your late correspondents have evinced much ingenuity upon the subject.

"Cultivator" has satisfactorily shown, to my mind at least, that pear trees are not suddenly killed by the "Scolytus;" and I shall show that they are not *always* destroyed by "a corrupt state of the juices or sap of the tree, arising from excessive manuring, or from stagnant or putrid water near the roots."

I have lost a Bergamot pear tree, about twenty years of age, and standing on *dry* grass land.—This tree has not been manured the last three years, has been a great bearer every season, and now hangs full of fruit, though it is dead down as far as I have examined,—at least a foot under ground.

When I first saw my tree declining, I thought the top too large for the trunk,and regretted that I had not, at the proper season, cut off some of the wood. But since then, another of my pear trees, situated much like the first, and not of vigorous growth, is failing, and I am unable to make up my mind respecting the cause of the disease.

I hope gentlemen of observation will continue to furnish you with the result of their inquiries, and thereby enable those who have been at much expense and trouble to procure good fruit, to save their trees from destruction.

If a person loses his house by fire, he can soon build another; but if his trees die, other generations only, can see their places filled.

BROOKLINE.

SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Society of Arts have given a reward of five guineas to a Spitalfields weaver, for a specimen of velvet, exhibiting a pattern equally perfect on both sides.

In Paris the number of medical practitioners does not exceed 900, while in London there are said to be 3,500.

By the use of the vapour of quicksilver in lieu of steam, all the powers of the latter are obtained and three fourths of the fuel now used saved.

Light travelling cloaks are now made of India rubber, which are said to be impervious against rain.

A large mass of manuscripts, which contain an interesting account of the public and private life of Milton have been recently discovered in the State Paper Office.

A gentleman, who has a property at Haslinden, worth £700 per annum, attended last May-day to receive his half-yearly rents, and the whole sum paid him was not more than £17.

The General (a race horse) has again changed his owner, having been purchased by Mr Paine, for the Duke of Portland, at the price, it is said of 1,700 guineas.

The London Courier of the last of May, says, that "in Covent Garden about a fortnight ago: *Cherries* were two guineas per pound,—*Green Peas*, four guineas a quart—and *Strawberries*, five shillings an ounce."—Green Peas *twenty dollars a quart*, in a country where a very large portion of the inhabitants are literally starving!

Since the conclusion of the war, 445 ships of war and other vessels have been put out of the service by the Navy Board, of which 112 were sold on condition of being broken up. The tonnage of the whole number sold amounted to 229,647 tons.

SUMMARY.

Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific.—A contract has been made between the central American Republic and a company formed in New York, for effecting a *navigable communication* between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

English Manufacturers..—The English government, it is said, are adopting extensive measures for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, the public subscriptions having been found inadequate to their relief.

Salt—Nearly 1000000 bushels of salt are annually manufactured in the Kanawha country, Va. It sells at a price from 12 to 18 cents a bushel.

Greek Affairs.—The accounts from Greece are somewhat contradictory. A London paper of July 20, states that Ibrahim Pacha was traversing the Morea almost without opposition; and that the affairs of the Greeks were at a low ebb.—But the Journal des Debates gives some account of the proceedings of Lord Cochrane. It stated, that his lordship cruised for some time off Cape St. Vincent, until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkins' steam 68-pounders. His lordship's own ship, the Perseverance is said to be a steam-vessel of 400 tons; and the whole fleet is expected to reach the Grecian seas about the 25th of June, or the 1st ult. General Lallemand, it is also stated, had entered into the service of Greece. He had considerable funds at his disposal, and was in treaty in the U. States, for the purchase of two frigates in which he and his companions were to cross the Atlantic before the close of the present summer.

Canadian Enterprise.—Upwards of 250 hogsheads of Tobacco, valued at 20,000 dollars, have been exported this year from the western district of Canada.—*Buffalo Journal.*

In 1790 the whole amount of the exports of the United States did not exceed seventeen millions of dollars; in 1795 they had increased to fifty millions, and in 1825 they amounted to nearly one hundred millions, of which about sixty-seven millions were the produce of the United States.—These facts not only shew the progressive, but we may add unexampled commercial prosperity of our country. [Providence Jonrnal.]

The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple, on a coloured child about two years old, at his farm in this neighbourhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory.—The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was, the expulsion of more than a *pint of worms.* The child, though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.

[Annapolis Gazette.]

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

In behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co *attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nusery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the trees in any garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Boston, August 25th, 1829. eptf.

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

George Murdock, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a small quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. 6t. August 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
			D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl		2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	50 00	
pearl do.		95 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	2 00	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new,		8 25	
" No 2, new,		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	10	14
CHEESE, new milk,		8	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 80	
Genesee,		4 62	
Rye, best,		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush		73
Corn			75
Barley			62
Oats			41
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		15	18
LIME,	cask	90	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	82	85
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do.		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do.		11 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	1 67	
Clover	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood,wash		33	50
do do unwashed		25	33
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			9
" whole hogs,			7
VEAL,		8	10
MUTTON,		5	10
POULTRY,		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		14	16
lump, best,			25
EGGS,			14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,			50
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Rhode Island American.

Oh, the tears of affection may moisten the grave,
Where beauty and virtue are sleeping,
But the tears of keen anguish suffic'd not to save,
The lov'd one whose loss we are weeping.

Life has its charms, and the young and the fair,
Who so fondly look'd forth to the morrow,
Have left grief where was joy—where was gladness despair,
Where the smile of content—deepest sorrow.

The flowers on thy grave, dearest friend of my heart,
Convey to the mind, thy sad story,
Pure as those were thy thoughts, and like thee they'll depart,
To shine forth once again in their glory.

Crowing.—Except mankind, there are perhaps no animals more disposed to *crow*, and boast of their feats in war than dung-hill cocks. When a victory is gained by one over another, the victor uniformly insults the vanquished, by crowing.—Sometimes, after fighting a considerable time, one or both of the combatants show a willingness to separate, and gradually retire; then, if one of them crows, this occasions the battle to be renewed. I have seen a young cock, when nearly grown, gain a victory over *his sire*. He crowed in triumph till the old cock was so enraged that he renewed the battle with such force as to come off conquerer, and to resume his place as chief of the *haram*. I have also seen a vanquished cock venture to crow before he was out of the hearing of the victor; by this folly he brought on himself revenge and additional suffering.

Men have various modes of crowing for the victories they gain over each other—all of which are repugnant to the spirit of the christian religion, and are of an irritating and pernicious tendency. To show the natural effect of *man-crowing*, one instance may be mentioned:—

In the year 1798, Bernadotte, who is now king of Sweden, was sent by the French government on an embassy to Vienna, "where he remained not long; for the inhabitants having joined to celebrate a festival to show their joy at the warlike preparations of their volunteers, designed to combat the French, who the preceding year menaced their city—Bernadotte, thinking this anniversary an insult to his country, on the same day gave a festival in his own palace, in honor of the victories of the French arms, and planted on the outside the tri-coloured banner. The people of Vienna, exasperated, strove to compel him to remove the banner; the palace was forced, and several guns were fired. Shortly after Bernadotte quitted the country, throwing the whole blame on the baron de Thugot."—*Biographie Moderne—Article* BERNADOTTE.—*Friend of Peace*

Newspapers.—Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved.—So is the schooling of our children, so indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live.—Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could—But what of that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what wretched creatures are they? Most men sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind; It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.—Newspapers though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties. [Niles' Reg.]

There is not a more mischievious mistake in parents than that of delighting in, and encouraging pert and bold airs in children. There is indeed more truth than will be allowed in the saying of Rousseau corroborated by the observations of other great men, that there has seldom been a forward boy who has not made an ordinary man. The slowness of a boy, which is imputed to dulness, often arises from his taking things into consideration when viewing a particular object, which one of less real intelligence would overlook.

Calamity has made many villains, who would reform if they could find the means of honest subsistence.

Much of our happiness in this life must depend on our not being too ready to believe people to be rogues.

The man who only observes others and pays no attention to himself is a fool.

The City Authorities of Boston, have returned their thanks to Mr Webster for his Funeral Oration and voted the printing and distributing an edition of 7000 copies.

Laconism.—After the capture of a great fortress, Suwarrow wrote to the czarina Catherine in his usual brief way; "Ismail is taken: glory be to God and your Majesty!" A friend at our elbow informs that when in the western part of this state some time ago, he saw a rival in brevity of the Russian warrior's epistle. In a hotel there a letter had remained over the mantle-piece for many months, directed to some unknown place in Ohio. At last it was thought advisable to open it, and see if its contents threw any light on the subject, that so it might be forwarded to the person for whom it was intended. On unfolding it, their eyes were greeted with the following, in characters corresponding with orthography:

"Deere Kuzzin——Gif my luff to Ant Betsey. We are awl well, thank God!——Ant Caddogan has hang'd hurself—vers affekshinately ures,
Kinderhook Herald. MIKA PARKINS."

In a sporting company an Irishman was asked what he would take to stand out on London bridge the coldest night that ever blew. "Take," says Pat, "Why, I should *take cold*."

A Michigan Editor was obliged to get out his paper of the 15th July, by his own exertions, as his patriotic foreman had not terminated his celebration of the 4th.

Valuable Horses and Bulls of Imported Stock,

FOR SALE.

WITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals, presented to them by the public spirited British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John Coffin, natives of Massachusetts, with the sole object of improving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intentions would be more extensively realized, if owned as private property, than by any method they have been able to devise as a public body—have resolved to dispose of them at Public Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton on the 18th day of October next, under the positive limitation of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

The Subscribers being appointed a Committee for this purpose, will receive proposals for private sale, till said day, and give every information relating to them.

No. 1—The full blooded "Improved Durham Short Horned" Bull *Admiral*—was raised by the celebrated John Witherill, England—is the "grandson on both sides of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited.) He is of a beautiful *Roan* colour, was 5 years old last May, is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal to any Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported to this country, having cost in England One Hundred and Twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to arrive at maturity for the stall much earlier than any other—and are generally great milkers.

No. 2—The "Cleveland Bay" Horse *Sir Isaac*—is a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, 15½ hands high, was three years old last May, and has scarcely arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered in England very superior for gentlemen's Carriage Horses, and being always of the same colour are easily matched—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes, and crossed with the "thorough Blood" make the best Gig and Saddle Horses.

No. 3—The celebrated Horse "Columbus"—he is 11 years old—is of the English "Suffolk light Cart breed"—is of a beautiful dapple grey colour. He is a Horse of very great power, probably the strongest in the State. His Colts are highly approved, and one of them now owned at Cambridge at less than 4 years old, has frequently drawn over one and a half Tons, exclusive of the wagon, from Boston to Cambridge.

No. 4—The "Hereford Bull Sir Isaac." This Animal was 3 years old last May—is dark red with white face—was raised on the estate of a Baronet and member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended as one of the best of the breed.—They have long been known as first rate for *Draught* Oxen, and for the *Stall*; and have at the most celebrated Cattle Shows in England for many years competed with the "Improved Durham Short Horns." They rank high also for the Dairy.

This Animal is now at Northampton and will be for sale at the Hampshire Cattle Show in October next, under the direction of the President of that Society.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, } *Committee.*
RICHARD SULLIVAN, }

Roxbury, 18th Aug. 1826.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office.

☞Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.